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09/770,641	01/29/2001	Nils B. Lahr	39510A	6752

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2142	

DATE MAILED: 01/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 August 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.　　　　2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *26 August 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
　　　　application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Action is in regards to the Amendment and Request for Reconsideration

received on 26 August 2004.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4.   Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear to the examiner what the applicant intends to claim by "each of the number of distinct network devices is a media server plug-ins." Plug-ins are generally software installed on devices, which makes the claim unclear. Clarification of the claim is required.

5.   Claim 16 ejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear to the examiner what is meant to be specified by "the second module" in line 4 of the claim. Clarification of whether this is meant to claim the parser module, the first analyzer module, the second analyzer module, or the second server. For the purpose of applying art, the examiner will regard "the second module" as the --second server--. "The second module" also lacks antecedent basis in the claims. Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7.   Claim 1 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bankier et al.

(U.S. 6,567,814 B1) hereinafter referred to as Bankier.

As per claim 1, Bankier teaches: arranging a plurality of first analyzer modules in

a network (lines 55-58 of column 3); each first analyzer module concurrently

communicating with a number of distinct network devices (lines 38-46 of column 20),

also: network devices have different MAC addresses thereby making them distinct;

operated in a parent-child relationship with a second analyzer module (lines 8-20 of

column 8, lines 61-67 of column 20, Fig. 3, and Fig. 7A-7H); each distinct network

device is configured to interact with a predetermined data type (lines 1-7 of column 10,

lines 17-24 of column 19, and line 57 of column 19 through line 3 of column 20);

collecting attribute information associated with the predetermined data type

corresponding to each associated distinct network device while said corresponding

predetermined data type undergoes transfer by a server of the network to nodes on the

network and transferring from each distinct network devices said collected attribute

information to its corresponding first analyzer module (lines 37-45 of column 11, lines

43-54 of column 15, lines 54-67 of column 16, lines 17-24 of column 19, and line 57 of

column 19 through line 3 of column 20);

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bankier as

applied to claim 1 above, further in view of Matsuzawa et al. (U.S. 6,182,061 B1)

hereinafter referred to as Matsuzawa.

Bankier teaches: sending said collected attribute information from each first

analyzer module to its corresponding second analyzer module (lines 8-20 of column 8,

lines 61-67 of column 20, and Fig. 7C);

Bankier fails to teach: aggregating said collected attribute information from each

of the plurality of first analyzer modules at the second analyzer module in the parent-

child relationship with each of the plurality of first analyzer modules; and transmitting

said aggregated attribute information to a third analyzer module with which the second

analyzer module is a child module. However, Matsuzawa discloses: "A first

aggregation execution method according to the present invention comprises the steps

of: (a) ensuring space for storing results of M aggregate queries of N aggregate queries

(M is an integer equal to or less than N) in a memory area for that processor in each

processor; (b) executing the M aggregate queries together for the part of database for

itself in each processor; (c) transmitting the results of the M aggregate queries executed

by each processor to a processor for counting up in each processor, and calculating a

final result in the processor for counting up; and (d) iterating the steps (a) to (c) until

execution of the N aggregate queries is completed. A computer system for performing

the aggregation execution method of the present invention is so designed that a plurality

of processors connected by a network can use its memory area (memory area for itself)

and its part of database (a part of database for itself or a partial database), which include data that can be divided into one or a plurality of groups. The memory may be prepared separately for each node, or memory connected to a network may be divided into several memory areas that are employed by individual processors," (line 58 of column 3 through line 12 of column 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to aggregate the collected attribute information from each of the plurality of first analyzer modules at the second analyzer module in the parent-child relationship with each of the plurality of first analyzer modules; and transmit the aggregated attribute information to a third analyzer module with which the second analyzer module is a child module. "The aggregation used in a field, such as Data Mining, is a process for calculating the total value, or the maximum value, or the minimum value, or the average value of one attribute relative to a certain relation in the database every group, like "group-by" in the structured query language, SQL, to the relational database. The group is defined as records whose another attribute has the same value or the same value set, or a value that is inside a predetermined range," (lines 12-21 of column 1 in Matsuzawa). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivate to invention to aggregate the collected attribute information from each of the plurality of first analyzer modules at the second analyzer module in the parent-child relationship with each of the plurality of first analyzer modules; and transmit the aggregated attribute information to a

third analyzer module with which the second analyzer module is a child module in the

system as taught by Bankier.

10.   Claims 3 and 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bankier and Matsuzawa as applied to claims 2 and 3 respectively, further in view of

Wang et al. (U.S. 6,173,406 B1) hereinafter referred to as Wang.

Bankier fails to teach: the predetermined data type is real-time digital video; and

each of the number of distinct network devices is a media server plug-in. However,

Wang discloses: "The web browser may contain, or receive by downloading, a plug-in

which is configured to play real-time audio or real-time video (respectively "streaming or

real-time audio or video") in cooperation with streaming data from an external video or

audio server," (lines 24-29 of column 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the predetermined data type as real-time digital video; and

have each of the number of distinct network devices is a media server plug-in. Real-

time digital video was very well known in the art at the time of the applicant's invention.

"The video or audio plug-in is installed on a client machine and includes code which

opens a predetermined window in the browser within which the video content is played

and viewable," (lines 29-32 of column 1 in Wang).

It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's

invention would have been motivated to have the predetermined data type as real-time

digital video; and have each of the number of distinct network devices is a media server

plug-in in the system as taught by Bankier and Matsuzawa.

11.   Claim 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bankier,

Matsuzawa, and Wang as applied to claim 4 , further in view of Apfelbaum et al. (U.S.

6,694,290 B1) hereinafter referred to as Apfelbaum.

Bankier fails to teach: the first analyzer module comprises software for

implementing a state machine, wherein the state machine stores and retrieves values

for variables. However, Apfelbaum discloses: "A method of using a computer to

analyze an extended finite state machine model of a system includes receiving at least

one requirement expression, determining at least one path of states and transitions

through the model, evaluating at least one of the requirement expressions based on at

least one of the determined paths through the model," (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the first analyzer module comprise software for

implementing a state machine, wherein the state machine stores and retrieves values

for variables. "[It] Evaluate[s] at least one of the requirement expressions based on at

least one of the determined paths through the model to determine whether the path

satisfies the requirement expression, and generating a report based on the evaluating,"

(abstract of Apfelbaum). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the first analyzer

module comprise software for implementing a state machine, wherein the state machine

stores and retrieves values for variables in the system as taught by Bankier,

Matsuzawa, and Wang.

12.   Claim 6 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bankier,

Matsuzawa, Wang, and Apfelbaum as applied to claim 5, further in view of Beller (U.S.

5,852,819).

As per claim 6, Bankier fails to teach: the first analyzer module manages multiple

tables, which comprise records, which comprise fields. However, Beller discloses: "In a

"normalized" database, different fields (which may have different amounts of records in

each) are stored in their own tables. The tables may then be "joined" (electronically

linked or interconnected, using an index consisting of a common field or "primary key" to

match records across tables), which enables the relationship between the fields in

different tables to be analyzed," (lines 1-7 of column 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the first analyzer module manage multiple tables, which

comprise records, which comprise fields. "This use of tables saves storage space by

allowing the fields and their records to appear only once in the database, but analysis

time is increased since relational joins are an exhaustive process. That is, analyzing

records in joined tables requires that each record be matched against every other

record in every table," (lines 8-13 of column 3 in Beller). It is for this reason that one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been

motivated to have the first analyzer module manage multiple tables, which comprise

records, which comprise fields in the system as taught by Bankier, Matsuzawa, Wang,

and Apfelbaum.

13.   Claims 7-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bankier,

Matsuzawa, Wang, Apfelbaum, and Beller as applied to claim 6, further in view of

official notice.

Bankier fails to teach: the records comprise different and distinct fields.

However, Beller discloses: "This use of tables saves storage space by allowing the

fields and their records to appear only once in the database," (lines 8-10 of column 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the records comprise different and distinct fields. "That is,

analyzing records in joined tables requires that each record be matched against every

other record in every table," (lines 11-13 of column 3 in Beller). It is for this reason that

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been

motivated to have the records comprise different and distinct fields in the system as

taught by Bankier, Matsuzawa, Wang, and Apfelbaum.

Bankier also fails to teach: the fields comprise multiple properties and the fields

comprise multiple strings. Official notice is taken of the fields comprising multiple

properties and the fields comprising multiple strings. Storage of properties and strings

in tables was very well known in the art at the time of the applicant's invention. Tables

can be utilized to store and lookup any sort of data including system/software/user

properties and any sort of string data as desired. It is for this reason that one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been

motivated to have the fields comprise multiple properties and the fields comprise

multiple strings in the system as taught by Bankier, Matsuzawa, Wang, Apfelbaum, and

Beller.

14.   Claims 9 and 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bankier, Matsuzawa, Wang, Apfelbaum, Beller, and Official Notice as applied to claims

7 and 8 respectively, further in view of Weinberg et al. (U.S. 5,974,572) hereinafter

referred to as Weinberg.

Bankier fails to teach: the step of parsing fields and field values of a log line

generated by the media server plug-in with a parser module. However, Weinberg

discloses: "FIG. 20 illustrates the general process used by the Action Tracker plug-in to

detect the link activity data (number of hits per link) from the log file. The displayed flow

chart assumes that the log file has already been retrieved, and that the attribute "hits"

has been defined for each link (Edge object) of the Site Graph and set to zero. As

illustrated by the flow chart, the general decision process is applied line-by-line to the

log file (each line representing an access to a URL) until all of the lines have been

processed," (lines 21-29 of column 29 and Fig. 20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the step of parsing fields and field values of a log line

generated by the media server plug-in with a parser module.

"With reference to blocks 250 and 252, each time a new line of the log file is

ready, it is initially determined whether or not the log file reflects a previous access by

the user to the Web site. This determination is made by searching for other entries

within the log file which have the same user identifier (e.g., IP address) and an earlier

date/time stamp," (lines 29-35 of column 29 in Weinberg). It is for his reason that one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been

motivated to have the step of parsing fields and field values of a log line generated by

the media server plug-in with a parser module in the system as taught by Bankier,

Matsuzawa, Wang, Apfelbaum, Beller, and Official Notice.

15.   Claims 10, 11, 13, and 14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Bankier, Matsuzawa, Wang, Apfelbaum, Beller, Official Notice, and Weinberg as

applied to claims 9, 10, 12, and 13 respectively, further in view of Bayeh et al. (U.S.

6,012,098) hereinafter referred to as Bayeh.

Bankier fails to teach: the parser module comprises a XML- based log definition

file, wherein the log definition file defines which portion of the log line is used as an

analyzer module field; and the log definition file of the parser module further defines

how to create the table and record of the first analyzer module. However, Bayeh

discloses: "This data stream may be formatted using a language such as the Extensible

Markup Language (XML), according to a specific Document Type Definition (DTD). The

rendering servlet parses this XML data stream, using a style sheet that may be written

using the Extensible Style Language (XSL), and creates a HyperText Markup Language

(HTML) data stream as output," (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the parser module comprise a XML- based log definition

file, wherein the log definition file defines which portion of the log line is used as an

analyzer module field; and have the log definition file of the parser module further define

how to create the table and record of the first analyzer module. The system can be used

"to isolate the retrieval of data from the rendering of the data into a presentation format,"

(abstract of Bayeh). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the parser module

comprise a XML- based log definition file, wherein the log definition file defines which

portion of the log line is used as an analyzer module field; and have the log definition file

of the parser module further define how to create the table and record of the first

analyzer module in the system as taught by Bankier, Matsuzawa, Wang, Apfelbaum,

Beller, Official Notice, and Weinberg.

16.   Claim 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eichstaedt

et al. (U.S. 6,662,230 B1) hereinafter referred to as Eichstaedt, in view of Lampson et

al. (U.S. 5,161,193) hereinafter referred to as Lampson.

Eichstaedt teaches: a media server plug-in programmed into a first server of a

network (lines 21-38 of column 6); a parser module programmed into the first server and

communicating with the media server plug-in (lines 18-25 of column 10 and Fig. 6); the

parser module parses fields and field values of a log line generated by the media server

plug-in (lines 25-43 of column 10); and an analyzer module programmed into the first

server and communicating with the parser module (line 44 of column 10 through line 33

of column 11).

Eichstaedt fails to teach: the analyzer module comprises software implementing

a state machine that stores and retrieves the parsed field values. However, Lampson

discloses: "The basic function of the receive control state machine 24 is to parse or

analyze each incoming data packet received from the MAC interface 20, and to

determine how to process that packet," (lines 1-4 of column 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the analyzer module comprise software implementing a

state machine that stores and retrieves the parsed field values. "Based on its analysis

of header information in an incoming packet, the receive control state machine 24

conditions the receive data path to process the incoming packet appropriately. An

important aspect of the parsing of incoming data packets is that it must be performed as

the packet is streaming in from the MAC interface 20. By the time the first byte of

possibly encrypted data arrives, it should be known whether or not decryption is

needed," (lines 6-14 of column 10 in Lampson). It is for this reason that one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have

the analyzer module comprise software implementing a state machine that stores and

retrieves the parsed field values in the system as taught Eichstaedt.

17.   Claims 16-18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Eichstaedt and Lampson, further in view of Bankier.

        a.   As per claim 16, Eichstaedt fails to teach: the system further comprises a

second analyzer module programmed into a second server of the network, wherein the

first analyzer module is a child analyzer module of the second analyzer module, and the

first server is a child server of the second module. However, Bankier discloses: "It is

preferably possible to specify that a BDD Domain inherits the characteristics of another

BDD Domain, i.e. a "parent" domain and "child" domain. Further, in one embodiment it

is possible to specify that only certain characteristics of the parent domain are inherited

by the child domain," (lines 9-14 of column 20).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the system further comprises a second analyzer module

programmed into a second server of the network, wherein the first analyzer module is a

child analyzer module of the second analyzer module, and the first server is a child

server of the second module. "Framework 62 will allow the schema of the source data

to be mapped separately from the description. This will enable the physical location of

the database to be modified without creating new source descriptions. Framework 62

allows users to add new BDD Domains, remove BDD Domains, update BDD Domains

and retrieve BDD Domains," (lines 4-9 of column 20 in Bankier).

        It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's

invention would have been motivated to have the system further comprises a second

analyzer module programmed into a second server of the network, wherein the first

analyzer module is a child analyzer module of the second analyzer module, and the first

server is a child server of the second module in the system as taught by Eichstaedt and

Lampson.

b.   As per claim 17, Eichstaedt teaches: the second analyzer module is a

dynamic log analyzing and aggregating software tool configured to provide statistical

information related to the log line generated by the media server plug-in (lines 25-33 of

column 10).

c.   As per claim 18, Eichstaedt fails to teach: the media server plug-in is

configured to interact with a predetermined data type supported by the network.

However, Bankier discloses: "A BDD Domain represents the application-specific details

for a logical collection of data items and is used to further specialize a particular data

type," (lines 57-59 of column 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the media server plug-in configured to interact with a

predetermined data type supported by the network. "For example, "Integer" would be a

very general BDD Domain, whereas "Ranking.sub.-- 1_to.sub.-- 5" would be a

specialization of this BDD Domain which could indicate, for example, the relative

importance of some item. Although these two BDD Domains are both integers, they

have different attributes and may have different operations performed on them," (lines

59-65 of column 19 in Bankier). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the media

server plug-in configured to interact with a predetermined data type supported by the

network in the system as taught by Eichstaedt and Lampson.

18.   Claim 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eichstaedt,

Lampson, and Bankier as applied to claim 18, further in view of Wang.

Bankier fails to teach: the predetermined data type is real-time digital video.

However, Wang discloses: "The web browser may contain, or receive by downloading,

a plug-in which is configured to play real-time audio or real-time video (respectively

"streaming or real-time audio or video") in cooperation with streaming data from an

external video or audio server," (lines 24-29 of column 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the predetermined data type as real-time digital video.

Real-time digital video was very well known in the art at the time of the applicant's

invention. "The video or audio plug-in is installed on a client machine and includes code

which opens a predetermined window in the browser within which the video content is

played and viewable," (lines 29-32 of column 1 in Wang).

It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's

invention would have been motivated to have the predetermined data type as real-time

digital video in the system as taught by Eichstaedt, Lampson, and Banker.

19.   Claim 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eichstaedt

in view of Lampson, Bankier, and Wang.

Eichstaedt teaches: a media server plug-in programmed into a first server of a

network (lines 21-38 of column 6); a parser module programmed into the first server and

communicating with the media server plug-in (lines 18-25 of column 10 and Fig. 6); the

parser module parses fields and field values of a log line generated by the media server

plug-in (lines 25-43 of column 10); and an analyzer module programmed into the first

server and communicating with the parser module (line 44 of column 10 through line 33

of column 11).

Eichstaedt fails to teach: the analyzer module comprises software implementing

a state machine that stores and retrieves the parsed field values. However, Lampson

discloses: "The basic function of the receive control state machine 24 is to parse or

analyze each incoming data packet received from the MAC interface 20, and to

determine how to process that packet," (lines 1-4 of column 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have the analyzer module comprise software implementing a

state machine that stores and retrieves the parsed field values. "Based on its analysis

of header information in an incoming packet, the receive control state machine 24

conditions the receive data path to process the incoming packet appropriately. An

important aspect of the parsing of incoming data packets is that it must be performed as

the packet is streaming in from the MAC interface 20. By the time the first byte of

possibly encrypted data arrives, it should be known whether or not decryption is

needed," (lines 6-14 of column 10 in Lampson). It is for this reason that one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have

the analyzer module comprise software implementing a state machine that stores and retrieves the parsed field values in the system as taught Eichstaedt.

Eichstaedt also fails to teach: the first server is in a parent-child relationship with a second server of the network; and a second analyzer module programmed into the second server of the network providing an analysis of attribute information. However, Bankier discloses: "It is preferably possible to specify that a BDD Domain inherits the characteristics of another BDD Domain, i.e. a "parent" domain and "child" domain. Further, in one embodiment it is possible to specify that only certain characteristics of the parent domain are inherited by the child domain," (lines 9-14 of column 20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have the first server in a parent-child relationship with a second server of the network; and a second analyzer module programmed into the second server of the network providing an analysis of attribute information. "Framework 62 will allow the schema of the source data to be mapped separately from the description. This will enable the physical location of the database to be modified without creating new source descriptions. Framework 62 allows users to add new BDD Domains, remove BDD Domains, update BDD Domains and retrieve BDD Domains," (lines 4-9 of column 20 in Bankier). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to have the first server in a parent-child relationship with a second server of the network and a second analyzer module programmed into the second server of the network providing an analysis of attribute information in the system as taught by Eichstaedt.

Eichstaedt also fails to teach: information is associated with real-time digital video data while said real-time digital video data undergoes transfer by the first server of the network to nodes on the network by steps for performing distributed data mining and analysis of the real-time digital video data while said real-time digital video data undergoes transfer by the first server of the network to nodes on the network. However, Wang discloses: "The web browser may contain, or receive by downloading, a plug-in which is configured to play real-time audio or real-time video (respectively "streaming or real-time audio or video") in cooperation with streaming data from an external video or audio server," (lines 24-29 of column 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have the information associated with real-time digital video data. "The video or audio plug-in is installed on a client machine and includes code which opens a predetermined window in the browser within which the video content is played and viewable," (lines 29-32 of column 1 in Wang). It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivate to have the information associated with real-time digital video data in the system as taught by Eichstaedt.

Response to Amendment

20.   Examiner acknowledges amendments to the specification for correction of minor informalities. Objections are withdrawn.

21.   Examiner acknowledges amendments to the drawings for correction of minor

informalities. Objections are withdrawn.

Conclusion

22.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Meyer (U.S. 5,502,493) discloses variable length data decoder for use with

MPEG encoded video data.

Nakabayashi (U.S. 5,581,756) discloses network database access system to

which builds a table tree in response to a relational query.

Anderson et al. (U.S. 5,850,388) discloses protocol analyzer for monitoring digital

transmission networks.

Aggarwal et al. (U.S. 5,920,855) discloses on-line mining of association rules.

Murphy, Jr. et al. (U.S. 6,006,266) discloses multiplexing of clients and

applications among multiple servers.

Frangione et al. (U.S. 5,516,189 B1) discloses system for gathering data from

wireless communications networks.

Wu (U.S. 6,553,364 B1) discloses information retrieval from hierarchical

compound documents.

JP 2001167098 A discloses distributed parallel analyzing method for mass data.

JP 11134206 A discloses distributed share resource management procedure for

data warehousing or data mining in distributed information processing system.

Eckstein (Webmaster in a Nutshell) discloses XML.

Iyengar et al. (Real-time computing ...) discloses model for distributed mining.

Wong et al. (5E: a framework...) discloses real-time data mining.

23.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Michael Meucci at (571) 272-3892. The examiner can

normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Jack Harvey, can be reached at (571) 272-3896. The fax phone number for
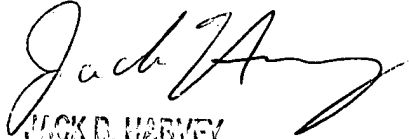
this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those

under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the

applicant and should be addressed to [michael.meucci@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file.

PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a

possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record

includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35

U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published

in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG

89.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER